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the rest of Europe, after Waterloo. How all conservative Europe combined could not keep France back to its own feudal mediaeval pace that it preferred to plod along in. For Blucher and Wellington had been, as Byron wrote : " Called Saviours of the Nations—(not yet saved) " And Europe's liberators — (still enslaved)."

This we might profitably study as a warning against all national suppression, or racial coercion. For every nation should have the form of government it deserves. Then we have seen how those bayonet-propped Bourbons went down in 1830, and the more democratic Orleans reigned in their places. How in 1848 the people set up again for four years a second republic, whose president in 1852 (named also Bonaparte) seized again by force the imperial sceptre in the night of the 2nd December. How Europe recognized, but could not popularise him. How Bismarck rose beyond the Rhine the most forceful statesman of our age, and, overthrowing this little imitation Napoleon, created the German Empire one day in 1871, in the palace at Versailles. How the third republic wisely, patiently, peacefully, submitted to that dismemberment,